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OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over Stone's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

COUNTY COURT—(From the Record.)—Tuesday.—Westel Willoughby was appointed trustee in place of H. O. Claughton, in a deed of trust made by Jos. Grimes.

An inquisition on the body of an unknown man taken before W. W. White was returned to the Court.

Rammell vs. Keyes—unlawful detainer—verdict and judgment for plaintiff.

Johnston vs. Dyer—unlawful detainer—no defence—verdict and judgment for plft.

The examination of Maria Simpson, charged with felony, was continued until the next Court.

John Scrymer & Co. vs. James Entwisle, Jr.—in case—verdict for plaintiff for \$84.08 with interest from Sept. 24, 1861.

Norris & Baldwin vs. Partlow, Hill & Co.—case att.—verdict for plft. for \$2,449.10 with interest on \$1,523.49 from June 22, 1861, and on \$925.64, from Oct. 29, 1864; and the Sheriff was ordered to sell for cash so much of the attached effects as will satisfy the judgment.

John Curran charged with stealing a sum of money from C. N. Gregory, in August last, was examined and remanded to jail to await trial before the Circuit Court.

Michael Buckley, charged with stealing a gold watch from Francis Keyes, was examined and the charge not being sustained he was discharged.

WEDNESDAY.—An inquisition taken before Jos. Colton, on the body of John Riley, was returned to the Court.

Samuel H. Devaughn, Robt. Hodgkins and U. W. Barker were appointed appraisers of the estate of Alex. Bowden.

An account of Jos. Colton, for acting as corner, of \$5, was allowed.

Accounts of Ferdinand McKnight, for \$2, and T. J. Edelin, for \$6, for services on inquests were allowed.

John Cohagan's estate was exonerated from an erroneous assessment of \$5.50.

Com. vs. Maria Simpson—on a charge of felony—order continuing the examination set aside, and she was discharged.

Tinker Miner, a free negro, charged with theft from Winship & Goddard, was tried and discharged, the theft not being proved.

A. Moran was exonerated from an erroneous assessment of \$12.

T. Weinberg and wife vs. E. Schwarzenburg—in chancery—dismissed.

Com. vs. F. A. Miller—on an indictment for acting as agent without having taken the oaths required, was fined \$100.

Johnson et als. vs. James Breen—unlawful detainer—jury unable to agree and adjourned till Thursday morning.

Rammell vs. Keyes—unlawful detainer—motion for a new trial awarded—exceptions.

Gheen vs. Koechling—case enq.—continued for plft.

The Campaign in Virginia.

The agent of the Northern Associated Press, with the army of the Potomac, now admits that on Saturday last, the 2d division of the 9th corps met with a reverse, and in passing over the field, he states that the dead were found stripped of their clothing. The New York Herald's correspondent does not think, however, that "undue importance" should be attached to this reverse, "as the position fought for is still held" by the Federals, and "the only circumstance connected with the fight, with which the Confederates can console themselves" is the capture of about two thousand prisoners, belonging principally to the 51st New York, 21st Massachusetts, 45th Pennsylvania, and 7th Rhode Island. The Tribune's correspondent says that the rain has again interfered with Grant's plans.

There has been no fighting on the north side of the James since the engagement at Chapin's Farm, and it is said that the 10th and 18th corps are engaged in throwing up earthworks and strengthening their position. The latest advices from Sheridan, are from the correspondent of the New York Tribune, who dates his letter from Martinsburg on Tuesday last, and states that "the latest intelligence from Sheridan, is up to Saturday. At that time his infantry were still at Harrisonburg, while his cavalry were east of the Blue Ridge, reconnoitering in the vicinity of Charlottesville." He further states "yet there is no direct indication that Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry are to be abandoned as bases of supplies." Rock Fish and Brown's Gap have been strongly fortified by the Confederates, and are defended by considerable force.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald asserts that Sheridan's campaign in the valley has terminated. It is reported that Gen. Early has been reinforced.

The Wash. Chronicle after stating that Gen. Grant has a hold upon the Weldon road, says "the single point which commands every line of communication by railroad, between Richmond and the South, is Burkesville, the junction of the Richmond and Danville, and the Petersburg and Lynchburg, or Southside railroads. This crossing is about forty-five miles from Petersburg, and less than that distance from the extreme left of General Grant's army. It is, at the same time, little further from Sheridan's position in the valley than Lynchburg, and is in an open country." It, however, has not the remotest idea of what are Grant's plans of operation, nor does its knowledge of military science warrant it in giving an opinion as to what is practicable in the circumstances; but it simply knows "that it would be eminently desirable to take and hold Burkesville."

At an auction sale of dry goods, in New York, yesterday, merinoes sold at a decline of 40@50 cts. per yard less than private sale prices.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, October 4.—An official dispatch from Jefferson City says, sixty of Col. Fletcher's men, of Gen. Ewing's command, have reached Herman. No details of their experience have been received.

Ewing's troops have arrived at Rolla. All quiet at Jefferson City, Mo. The Confederates have not yet appeared in that vicinity. The Confederate army is between the Pacific and Southwest Branch railroads, with a train of two hundred wagons, apparently aiming at Rolla. The Pacific railroad is reported not materially injured, but the Southwest branch is almost entirely in the hands of the Confederates, and together with the depots and other railroad property at Clair, Sullivan's, Harrison's, Cuba, and the bridges, have been burned.

St. Louis, October 4.—The train which left Hannibal yesterday morning for the West ran off the track, seventeen miles from Palmyra, and was soon afterward visited by guerrillas, who searched the train for soldiers, and seized the express containing about twenty thousand dollars, and compelled the employees to fire the cars. The freight train which arrived shortly after the accident, was also burned.—Robert Lindon, a Confederate mail carrier, under sentence of death, escaped from the guard while en route to the Alton military prison.

The Washington Chronicle has an article on the "development of Southern Industry," in which it says, of the war, "it has taught all classes to turn their hands to labor; and we doubt if, in the whole world, during the last four years, there has been an equal population so thoroughly employed as that of the South. Every able bodied man has been forced into the army, where, at least, he has been schooled in hardships, compelled to save, and to estimate the worth of things, to repair and to invent, and to turn his hands to anything. Those who have remained at home have been thoroughly occupied. There have been no idlers, no gentlemen of leisure. Everybody has had to do something by which to repair the loss of his ordinary income, which was derived, immediately or remotely, from the sale of cotton and other staples. The whole business of the people has been changed. New occupations had to be learned. Old habits of eating drinking and wearing, demanded that new habits of industry, economy, and ingenuity should be acquired. The women no less than the men, have had to become workers, and to supply by their skill the comforts, and, as far as practicable, the elegant luxuries which the blockade has denied them. Ladies, who, all their lives have been surrounded by servants to wait on them, and luxuries to regale their tastes, have learned to spin and weave, to bind up wounds, to minister to the sick, and to make themselves useful as well as ornamental to society."